

## The Bisbee Daily Review

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Friday Morning, May 29, 1914.

#### JUSTICE AND MERCY.

It would be difficult to cite a case in which justice was tempered with more abundant mercy than that reported in yesterday's Review concerning James A. Dick, the El Pasoan who decided to give his erring employee, C. B. Grace, another chance in the game of life. In the progress of the case, there was nothing to indicate that generous moderation would crown its conclusion. The offense was admitted to be flagrant and the offender, as far as the facts were known, was not entitled to concessions. Mr. Dick's attitude did not suggest that he would be tolerant. He set forth from Bisbee in his search for Grace with such real as borders closely on vindictiveness. His dominant thought was that Grace had betrayed a trust; that he had not only broken faith with his employers but had basely deceived patrons of the Dick company.

Mr. Dick was relentless in the pursuit. No paid officer of the law could have served with greater courage or more efficiency. He ferreted out clues and followed them through four states until he came upon Grace face to face in a Seattle hotel. He made him prisoner, held him for extradition and finally haled him to jail in Tombstone. By thus apprehending a law breaker, Mr. Dick fulfilled a high service to the law.

In deciding not to prosecute Grace, Dick has performed even a greater service to a higher law than is contained in the statutes. He took upon himself a tremendous responsibility. He appointed himself judge and jury and in this duty capacity listened to the dictates of that noblest of all, mercy. Doubtless Mr. Dick possesses more facts of the case than are generally known. When he "sentenced" the offender to freedom, he dispensed the sort of justice that tends toward the higher uplift of humanity. It is safe to say that "Judge" Dick has made a man of Grace. It is safe to conjecture that the community will be better off for the presence of such a man as Grace will be. All cases would not lend themselves to the treatment which Mr. Dick saw fit to administer. But in this instance, it is fair to assume that he has not erred in judgment. He is not the sort of a man who would err. The Dick-Grace case furnished a human document of unusual interest.

#### CRITICIZING WILSON

With the beginning of deliberations by the mediators at Niagara Falls, there has been a welcome cessation of the continued attacks on President Wilson and his Mexican policy. How ironic and petty much of the criticism seems in the light of the noble address that he made at the Brooklyn Navy Yard where he paid a tribute to the sailors and soldiers who died at Vera Cruz. "We have gone down to Mexico," said Mr. Wilson, "to serve mankind, if we can find out the way," and we doubt if there is a single human being in the United States who honestly believes that the President has any other purpose.

It would be so easy to play politics with a situation. It would be so easy to lead the nation into a war of aggression, even though, as the President says, "a war of aggression is not a war in which it is a privilege to die." It would be so easy to inflame popular sentiment, so easy to create a state of public opinion to which war would be inevitable. War administrations are rarely unpopular. War administrations are seldom denied a verdict of approval at the polls. That is human nature.

These are issues that rest in the hands of the President. Although Congress alone has the constitutional power to declare war, any President confronted with a difficult foreign problem, can easily create conditions that compel war.

A less patient President than Mr. Wilson would long ago have had an actual state of war in Mexico. A less conscientious President would have plunged the country into war as the easiest solution of a complicated problem which had proved too troublesome to be dealt with by wiser methods. A cunning and demagogic President might have invited war as the certain means of carrying the Congressional elections in the fall and securing a vote of confidence in his Administration.

Mr. Wilson has played no selfish politics with this situation. He has courted no excessive popularity. This is a thing in which motives are of paramount importance, and Mr. Wilson's politics are in harmony with the best

that is in the life and traditions of the American people. A President whose avowed purpose is "to serve mankind" and whose actions all square with that purpose will never lead this country far astray.

Mediation may be successful or it may be a failure. War may prove to be the only solution; but if so, the American people will always know that the hands of their Government were clean and that, thanks to the honesty, the patriotism and the integrity of Woodrow Wilson, there can be no blot on the record.

#### TIRED BUSINESS.

To the many stock phrases in current use a certain type of dramatic purveyors have of late years added the catchword of "the tired business man." Though, truth to tell, the business man of any sense could only be made weary by the inanities proffered his supposed delectation. Just now, especially, should these be avoided. For he is not now physically or mentally fatigued; instead, he is utterly tired of a condition that quite prevents his becoming so.

Why business should be tired in this country, apart and beyond the degree of lassitude universal round the world because of world conditions such as militarism, governmental costs, undue fixation of capital, etc., etc., can be expressed, without need of much definition, in the single word, "politics." For the demagogic type of politician, business in general has been a rich pocket of pay ore. Rich as it was in the beginning, he has overcapitalized it for his purpose far more than did, for their purposes, the magnates whose cardinal sin he has declared to be overcapitalization. He has ignored alike the gradual change and correction of business codes, and all the economic ramifications that follow, through all strata of earning and consuming classes, from punishing business merely for punishment's sake.

It is a lingering obsession, this peculiarly vindictive and hostile attitude toward what, after all, is the main concern of a nation—its productive business. It resembles national heart-ache. It is to be feared, also, that in some part it tinctures the attitude of our national lawmakers toward corporate regulation, aside from the desire for "a substitution of peace" and a defining of the twilight zone.

But there is some encouragement in two directions. The meek victim is beginning to turn; also, the popularity of the former treatment accorded it is beginning to become politically doubtful.

Following with even greater vigor the lead of other kindred bodies, the National Association of Manufacturers during the past week adopted resolutions which, in addition to making clearer the fact that there is no real call for trust legislation now, lodged the following sharp remonstrance on the general subject: "Hostility to business must stop. With profound anxiety we observe prevailing industrial and commercial depression. . . . We witness with amazement hostility toward established and legitimate business from many sources—journalistic, legislative and even administrative; but we fail to detect any concerted and affirmative efforts to resuscitate business vitality."

Banking Supt. Richards of New York, in declaring that the age is suffering from a chronic epidemic of shame, asserts it is "high time the real men of city and state took an active interest in public affairs. In practical but clean politics,"—even though, of late, when he has tried to lay the benefit of his knowledge and the gist of his desires before power in office, he has not had a happy reception.

#### MEDIATION UNDER DIFFICULTIES

Successful mediation between nations depends upon many things, but two seem to be essential says the New York World. One of these is that all the parties in interest be represented. The other is that the envoys participating shall have plenary powers.

It is useless to blink the fact that in our conference with Mexico, happily inaugurated yesterday at Niagara Falls under the good offices of our friends in Brazil, Argentina and Chile, the real Mexico is not present. We are treating with an individual clothed with all the formalities of national authority, but a usurper nevertheless, whose pretenses may end at any hour. The principal, which is Mexico itself, is absent.

Moreover, there is no assurance as yet that the agents of Gen. Huerta or those who are to speak for President Wilson are anything more than mere messengers. Under these limitations the conferences at Niagara may in time lead to important results, but, unless there is a speedy rupture, it is idle to expect conclusions at once.

It is to be hoped that, after a few interchanges of sentiments and opinions, the negotiation may so broaden itself as to include the representatives of the revolution. There could be no stronger proof of progress in Latin America than such a meeting would establish. Nothing that the South American mediators can do would give them more distinction at home and abroad.

Failure on the part of the Constitutionalists to recognize this opportunity will cost them the sympathy and support that they must have even in victory, if they are to gather its fruits.

Under Gen. Huerta's rule in Mexico, the State of Colorado would be made a Territory in about five minutes.

Our guess is that the Colonel won't like the Wilson Administration. The only Administration the Colonel ever really liked went out of power March 4, 1908.

Only 128,000 persons visited the tomb of Washington last year. A baseball club would do a better business than that or go into the hands of a receiver.

## ST. LOUIS STAGES A GORGEOUS PAGEANT FOR 150TH BIRTHDAY

Reproduction of Historic Events on Magnificent Scale Feature of Big Celebration.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 28.—The Pageant and Masque of St. Louis, which was given here tonight in commemoration of the founding of the city one hundred and fifty years ago, required for its production probably the largest stage in the world and a cast of 7,500 persons.

The production was in two distinct parts—the pageant, by Thomas W. Stevens, head of the school of drama of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., and the masque by Percy Mac-  
Wayne.

The Pageant began shortly before sunset, and continued until dark. After a short intermission, the masque was given under electric light. The pageant was a series of thirty living pictures, portraying important events in the history of St. Louis. Fifty-six hundred men and women took part in this presentation.

The Pageant opened with a scene depicting the mound-building era of St. Louis, which is on the site of many of the old mounds. The movement began with long lines of men and women bringing earth in baskets and building a mound in which they buried the chief of their tribe. The immense stage represented the site of the present city of St. Louis. Between the stage and the hill to the south on which the spectators sat was a lagoon, 150 feet wide, representing the Mississippi River. True spectators were asked to imagine themselves as seated on the bluffs on the Illinois shore and looking across the Mississippi River to the city of St. Louis as the history of the city passed before them. As the mound builders buried the chief of their tribe, buffalo hunters approached and persuaded them to give up their mound building ways.

Indians then appeared on the stage—the year now was supposed to be 1659—and gave characteristic dances and war scenes. Then came a representation of the expedition of De Soto with his Spanish gold seekers. Father Marquette, the French missionary then came up to the present stage—the city site—in a canoe, and after his La Salle and fifty-four traders and Indians.

Then for 1,500 persons had appeared on the stage in the few scenes already portrayed. The movement ended as an Indian prophet foretold the future of his race.

The next movement opened with the portrayal of the founding of the city by Pierre Laclede, the French settler, who was represented as planning the town and leaving his fourteen-year-old son, Chouteau, to build it. Gradually the town grew as the French settlers came in, and then the Spanish troops were represented as coming to take possession under the first Spanish governor. The dedication of the first church was re-enacted.

In 1760 Indians attacked the settlement, and this attack was portrayed on the stage tonight. A school mistress appeared on the stockade and fought with the men in repulsing the Indians.

The movement closed with a representation of the transfer of St. Louis to the United States. On one day, according to the historians, St. Louis was under three flags—Spanish, French and American. The raising of the three flags and the lowering of two, leaving the Stars and Stripes, was portrayed in the pageant tonight. A watchman then appeared on the edge of the stage—supposed to be the river bank—and foretold the growth of the city.

The last movement of the pageant portrayed the history of St. Louis under the American flag. Then came the migration from St. Louis of the Lewis and Clark expedition to the northwest by way of the Missouri River. Then a portrayal of the day of the traders and settlers looked for the next about 150,000 persons appeared in this scene, then came a re-enactment of the scenes when General Lafayette visited St. Louis in 1824; the return of a 6th battery from the Mexican war; the coming of the German immigrants in 1839; and the reproduction of the torch light procession that marched through the streets of St. Louis in 1865 at the north and the south.

After a brief intermission, the electric lights on the stage were turned on and the Masque—a symbolic interpretation of the history of the city—began. The masque opened with the dream of Cahokia, who represented the spirit of the mound builders' civilization. He awoke to find his empire gone and himself mocked by heat, cold, wild nature forces, but he, and wild cat, forest and flood. He asked the stars if there were no hope, and was told that the Mississippi river would bring a white child who should restore civilization. This child, attacked with the forces of nature, but they retreated as the discoverers approached, who named the child St. Louis.

St. Louis, leading on pioneers, miners and ranchers, struggled with the forces of nature, and finally fought the spirit of gold and the war demon. Then came representations of vice, pleasure, despair, and rebellion; all the children of Gold. St. Louis then called down other cities to help him.

"HEY THERE! QUIT DRINKING OUT OF MY RIVER!"



and enjoys sent by the mayors of other American cities appeared on the stage to represent those cities in the symbol of a league of all to conquer Gold.

An elaborate musical setting had been arranged for the masque by Frederick S. Converse, and there was much incidental music in the pageant. A hidden chorus of five hundred and a band of 100 took part in the production.

Throughout the pageant, the actors and actresses were gowned in costumes historically accurate. All the actors were citizens of St. Louis who gave their time voluntarily to the production of the spectacle.

## ARIZONA NUGGETS

#### NEW OFFICERS.

PHOENIX.—The Phoenix board of trade directors have elected the following officers: President, A. L. Ormsby; first vice president, J. M. Ormsby; second vice president, J. D. Loper; treasurer, W. S. Humbert; secretary, Harry Welch.

#### ORGANIZE Y. M. C. A.

PHOENIX.—The young ladies of Prescott, some eighty strong, have organized a Young Women's Christian Association, although for the present it will not be directly affiliated with the national organization. The rooms of the Business Girls' Club will be used as the temporary quarters of the new organization.

#### BIG BARBECUE SOON.

SAFFORD.—The spring roundup will be celebrated in great style at Geronimo on June 4. Arrangements have been made for a grand barbecue. The athletic program includes baseball games, novelty races, bullfighting, boxing and other games. A dance is the afternoon and evening will close the festivities. Good music has been secured. Everybody in the Gila valley has been invited to attend the festivities at Geronimo, and don't forget the date—Thursday, June fourth.

#### CHECK ARTIST LANDED.

PHOENIX.—An in-law coming on complaint had been issued for E. M. Holden, a fireman by Griffiths at Parnassus, employed at the rock crusher west of the city, who was arrested Sunday by Chief Ruffing and turned over to the county yesterday by City Recorder Cowan. On the police records he is charged with passing bad checks. He is being held in the jail. Holden is from Phoenix, but has been in Tucson for some time. Saturday evening it is alleged, he made out checks aggregating \$350 on a Phoenix bank, signing his name to them. He gave some of these checks at several stores. It is claimed, paying a bill for \$45 at the Steinfield store, and another smaller bill for clothing at Myers & Bloom. Another check was cashed at the Reception station, and another check for \$50 he raised all from Harry Meyers, proprietor of the Occidental saloon.

#### NEGROES SUBSTITUTED.

NOGALES.—The situation in regard to the strike of Mexican harkmen on the Southern Pacific of Mexico railroad is unchanged except that the railroad is unhesitatingly taking the company has sent some negro trainmen into Sonora to take the places of white conductors who were obliged to quit work on account of the anti-negro on the part of the Mexicans. One negro, John Francis, was assaulted by Mexicans at Numa Numa and sent back to the border.

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